

he has made throughout the trial, a request which, if granted by Colonel Jonaus, though this is extremely doubtful, would certainly have incalculable consequences. Maitre Labori announced his intention, in view of the step taken by the prosecution in calling foreign evidence, to ask that the inquiry should be made through the regular diplomatic channels as to whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were actually communicated, and, if so, by whom. This involves an application to the German Government, which the court martial is scarcely likely to approve. In any case, the application means the lengthening of the trial for several weeks.

Csernuzky will be heard to-morrow behind closed doors. At the same time there will probably be an examination of the secret dossier, to which Captain Culmett referred this morning, and which Maitre Labori immediately asked to have produced in court. The dossier consists of twelve or fourteen documents, and it is difficult to see why, if they had any value, the prosecution has not had them produced earlier. The prosecutors are not in the habit of holding back documents calculated to prove of the slightest service to their cause, as is shown in the case of the note concerning M. Hadamard's doubts of the innocence of his cousin, which was in fact, but was nevertheless included in the secret dossier, while the important document stating on the authority of the French Minister at Rome that an Italian military attaché paid Esterhazy 200,000 francs was studiously omitted from the secret dossier. It is perfectly evident that the Italian attaché did not pay Esterhazy such a sum on account of, as the French say, his beautiful eyes, and the document was the best evidence that Esterhazy is the traitor. Nevertheless the prosecution carefully kept it out of view.

GENERALS IN A BAD WAY.

M. Painlevé, the distinguished mathematician, cornered General Gouze on the latter's falsified version of M. Hadamard's remarks concerning Captain Dreyfus and the manner in which Gouze quivered and his woe-begone appearance almost aroused pity for him. General Gouze also appeared to begin to feel at last the cruel strokes the prosecution have been raining of late. He showed naught of his usual, brazen front today. On the contrary, his face was quite livid when he left the stage after a very poor display, and he quitted the courtroom as soon as the proceedings were over, excusing himself to his brother generals, Mercier and others of a higher grade, on the ground of feeling unwell.

The session ended with an exposure by M. Hennion, chief of the Paris detectives, of the disgraceful tactics of the prosecution in suppressing his report in favor of Captain Dreyfus and inserting a document more or less unfavorable to him.

"CSERNUZKY" A LYNATIC.

HIS REAL NAME IS HADUCKER—END OF AN ANTI-DEIFYING WITNESS.

Vienna, Sept. 4.—Csernuzky's real name is Haducke. He is very eccentric, and some doctors have pronounced him a lunatic.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SURPRISING EVIDENCE OF A FOREIGNER AGAINST THE PRISONER—OTHER WITNESSES FOR HIM.

Rennes, Sept. 4.—The fifth week of the Dreyfus court martial began to-day with the largest attendance yet seen since the trial began. Six to ten days is given as the outside limit for the further duration of the court martial.

The session opened with the appearance of M. Csernuzky, said to be a member of the Serbian royal house. His letter to Colonel Jonaus offering his testimony stated that, having been mixed up in political troubles in Austria-Hungary, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France, where he had a friend who was a high official of the Foreign Office of a central European Power. This friend, the witness said, told him that certain foreign agents in France might denounce him, the first name mentioned being that of Dreyfus. Another officer, a foreign general of staff, similarly warned him. One day, the witness said, when he was visiting the latter, he saw him take from his pocket a voluminous packet containing military documents. The officer said that in France one could buy anything, adding, "What is the good of Jews if you don't use them?"

Being questioned if he had asked the name of the traitor in this case, M. Csernuzky replied: "No, because the officer had already said that Dreyfus was his informant."

This answer and the tone in which it was delivered, evoked a movement of incredulity among the audience. Major Carrière, representing the Government, asked that the court hold further examination of this witness behind closed doors, in view of the diplomatic side of his testimony.

LABORI'S INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT. M. Labori then announced that since the prosecution had summoned the aid of foreigners he intended to make formal application to have complete steps taken through foreign channels to ascertain whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were delivered to a foreign Power, and if so by whom. This announcement, which if Colonel Jonaus consents to the application, will have most important consequences, created a deep impression in court.

The second witness called was M. André, clerk to M. Bertillon, Judge of the Court of Cassation, who received the confession of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry. M. André deposed that he overheard Lieutenant Colonel Henry exclaim: "Don't insist, I beg of you. The honor of the army must be saved before everything."

The next important witness was the well known mathematician M. Painlevé, who began by attacking M. Bertillon's system of proof against Dreyfus. M. Painlevé then entered upon a personal topic, which quickly won him the

WHAT TO DO WHEN SICK.

In case of weak stomach, disordered liver, impure blood, shattered nerves, bronchitis, lingering cough, or other affections which lead to consumption Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will surely bring about rapid cure. It is the only medicine which you had better write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, himself at Buffalo, N. Y., telling him about your trouble. He will give you fatherly, carefully-considered advice, and charge no fee at all. His practice has been so widespread, and has covered so many forms of disease, that his advice is likely to do you more good than that of a physician who charges high prices.

Dr. Pierce is also the head of the famous Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., where hundreds of invalids and afflicted persons from all over the country go for treatment by the corps of specialists who are in constant attendance. It is because of his vast practice that the doctor is so well fitted to successfully treat every form of disease. If you feel that you are imposing upon him when you ask for free advice, because he wishes all to know that his medicines only are to be paid for—not his advice.

I have used three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and my correspondence with you and kind great improvement in my case," writes Mr. A. P. Noddy, of New York, N. Y. (Box 102). "I feel that I am in need of no more medical assistance. When I started to take your medicine I had a regular consumptive cough of which I was afraid, and everybody cautioned and warned me concerning it. I was losing weight rapidly, was very pale and had no appetite whatever. Now I do not cough at all, have gained thirty pounds in weight, have recovered my healthy color, and my appetite is enormous. I can and will recommend your medicine to everybody who may be in need of the cure, as it is a sure cure, no humbug as are most other patent medicines, and is far superior to all similar medicines."

If the head aches, the trouble is pretty sure to be constipation or biliousness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure you.

close attention of the audience and brought on a dramatic scene, which kept the spectators in a state of excitement until he finally left the bar.

He referred to his testimony before the Court of Cassation, and protested vehemently against the version given by General Gouze of a conversation with M. Hadamard, a cousin of Dreyfus, in which M. Hadamard expressed his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. "Never," explained Painlevé, "did M. Hadamard doubt the innocence of his cousin."

General Gouze asked to be heard, and mounted the stage. After declaring that the whole matter was insignificant he insinuated that the faith of M. Hadamard and M. Painlevé in the innocence of Dreyfus must have been strengthened recently. M. Painlevé replied warmly, insisting that he never had any doubt of Dreyfus' innocence. General Gouze also joined in the discussion.

A SCENE IN COURT.

M. Labori began a cross-examination of General Gouze regarding a certain document in the secret dossier, but which had not been submitted to the court. M. Labori, not receiving satisfactory answers, and finding that Colonel Jonaus declined to allow him to press the matter in the way he wished, became extremely indignant, and protested with considerable warmth against Colonel Jonaus' veto of his questions. This caused a little scene between Colonel Jonaus and M. Labori. Finally the latter asked why a certain dispatch from the French Ambassador at Rome relative to the payment of money to Major Count Esterhazy by an Italian agent had not been included in the secret dossier presented to the court. General Gouze replied that he had not considered the dispatch of sufficient importance to be included in the secret dossier.

Colonel Jonaus then again refused to allow some of M. Labori's questions. M. Labori was fuming with indignation, but was obliged to submit. He asked General Gouze who compiled the secret dossier. "I did," shouted Commandant Culmett from the body of the hall. Commandant Culmett then came to the bar, and declared that he had omitted all documents from the dossier "because foreigners were interested in becoming so." He added that another dispatch existed, relative to a conversation between a foreign sovereign and a French military attaché, in the course of which the sovereign said, "What is now occurring in France is proof of the power of the Jews." This dispatch, said Culmett, although against Dreyfus, was also omitted from the secret dossier. As he made omitted Commandant Culmett turned to a brother officer sitting in the place set apart for witnesses and smiled with the self-satisfied air of a man who had made a distinct score.

MM. Demange and Labori immediately expressed surprise that fresh testimony against Dreyfus should be introduced in this way. M. Labori also expressed curiosity respecting these documents concerning espionage which were being held back, and which were in the possession of the General Staff, and he insisted that all these documents should be submitted to the court behind closed doors.

The question of the report drawn up by Commandant Culmett and officer Wattines, dealing exhaustively with the secret dossier, was then introduced, and General Billot arose to explain that the statement was incorrect that he took this report away from him. "I gave this report," he said, "to M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War."

M. CAVAIGNAC WANTED.

"Then," said M. Labori, "let us have M. Cavaignac's explanation of what became of the report?"

Colonel Jonaus called for M. Cavaignac, but the former Minister of War was not in the courtroom, and an officer was sent to seek him. Meanwhile the testimony of a couple of minor witnesses was heard.

The proceedings just described were very exciting, as at one time, when General Chanoine and M. Paleologue were brought upon the stage to explain Commandant Culmett's statements, there were five witnesses at the bar, all speaking at once and interrupting one another. The testimony throughout was interspersed with heated scenes between M. Labori and Colonel Jonaus.

M. Cavaignac could not be found in the precincts of the Lycée, and it was decided to hear him to-morrow.

A Commissioner of the secret police named Tamps was called by the defense. His testimony concluded to-day's proceedings, and proved indirectly favorable to Dreyfus. He pointed out a glaring instance of duplicity on the part of the staff office in suppressing documents which must weaken its own case. Commissioner Tamps was called to the General Staff office to investigate a case of espionage, and naturally had consultations and close relations with officers of the bureau. He began his testimony by paying a high tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Picquart's correct attitude and uprightness in the Dreyfus inquiry, while other officers sought to undermine him by insinuations. Lieutenant Colonel Henry, the witness asserted, tried to induce him to attribute to Picquart the communication of the bordereau to the "Matin," in which journal, it will be remembered, the bordereau was first published. Then Commissioner Tamps came to the most important part of his testimony, which led to a restricting of his revelations. The witness was asked if he had ever investigated the Paulmier affair. Paulmier was the valet of Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché at Paris, and it was alleged that he saw on Colonel Schwarzkoppen's desk documents signed by Dreyfus. The General Staff had declared that an effort would be made to get at the truth of this story, but Paulmier disappeared, and therefore, although the General Staff could not prove the story, it could not be disproved.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

Commissioner Tamps replied that he had not investigated the affair, whereupon M. Labori suggested that M. Hennion, sub-chief of the Political Police, who is now in Rennes superintending the precautions for the safety of witnesses, may have been entrusted with the inquiry into this case.

Colonel Jonaus called to Hennion, who was present in the courtroom, "Come here and testify." M. Hennion ascended the platform and took the oath. He declared that he did investigate the case, and actually found Paulmier, who told him that there was not a word of truth in the whole story. He never saw any paper bearing the name of Dreyfus.

M. Labori immediately called attention to the fact that the General Staff had suppressed M. Hennion's report in favor of Dreyfus, and only declared that the report had been received representing Paulmier as untraceable.

Commandant Culmett and Captain Junkin insisted that only the report that Paulmier could not be traced had been received at the office of the General Staff.

M. Hennion replied, reiterating that he had forwarded a report to the General Staff, giving Paulmier's emphatic denial of the whole story.

M. Labori asked Commandant Culmett and Captain Junkin where the report was that they said had been received by the General Staff stating that M. Paulmier could not be found. The officers interrogated were obliged to admit that they were unable to find the report. This practically closed the matter.

The court adjourned, after deciding to sit with closed doors to-morrow, to investigate M. Csernuzky's testimony.

THE TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Sept. 4.—After a brief session the public sitting of the Dreyfus court martial was resumed at 7:15 o'clock this morning. The first business to-day was the reading of the letter of resignation written by Lieutenant Bruyère

of the artillery to M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, giving up his commission and declaring that it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army. Colonel Jonaus explained that as a result of this letter Lieutenant Bruyère was cashiered. The first witness called to the bar was an Austro-Hungarian refugee named Csernuzky. This witness asked that a letter which he had written to Colonel Jonaus be read, and it was done. In this letter M. Csernuzky explained that, owing to political troubles, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France from September, 1894, until 1897. While he was in France, the letter explained, a friend connected with the Foreign Office of another country mentioned to him the names of certain French correspondents of other Powers. The first and most important of these names, the writer asserted, was that of Dreyfus.

Another of M. Csernuzky's friends, according to this letter, showed him the important military papers, such as route maps for mobilization of troops, diagrams of eastern railways, etc., which he declared came from Dreyfus, remarking further that everything was procurable in France by the payment of money, and adding, "What's the good of having Jews, if you don't make use of them?" Two days later, the letter said, M. Csernuzky's friend precipitately left Paris, and Dreyfus was afterward arrested. The letter concluded, saying that M. Csernuzky told all this to an officer of the War Office, who wrote it down. The reading of this letter created a great deal of excitement in court.

Colonel Jonaus asked the witness if the statements in the letter were all he had to tell the court. "Yes, certainly," M. Csernuzky replied.

SECRET SESSION DEMAND.

M. Demange wanted the witness to explain his intervention in the case at this late hour, but could elicit no reply. Counsel asked, "Has the Government Commissioner made inquiries concerning this witness?"

Major Carrière replied in the negative, and suggested that a secret session be held in order to hear the witness's explanations relative to the diplomatic side of the question.

M. Labori declared that since the prosecution had applied already for testimony, which the defense had always carefully abstained from doing, he reserved the right to use every possible diplomatic means to ascertain if documents mentioned in the bordereau had been betrayed, and, if so, by whom.

M. Labori asked the witness the nationality of the persons mentioned in the letter.

M. Csernuzky—I will give them in camera.

M. Labori—As I mean that this witness shall testify under oath, I ask that a secret session be held to-morrow. I intend to notify the other side of his name. He must testify under oath, for I wish the parties against whom his evidence is brought should have all the guarantees the law assures.

M. André, a clerk of M. Bertillon, Judge of the Court of Cassation, testified to hearing Lieutenant Colonel Henry say to M. Bertillon, "Don't insist, I beg of you. Above all, we must save the honor of the army." Witness also heard Lieutenant Colonel Henry say, "Leave me, Esterhazy, and let Du Paty de Clam blow out his brains. That's all I ask!"

Dr. Weil came forward to deny that he had ever made statements attributed to him with regard to the guilt of the prisoner. He had always believed Dreyfus innocent, and he vigorously protested against such allegations. Dreyfus, the witness said, was a model husband, and not a gambler, and, therefore, it was absolutely untrue, the witness declared, that he had ever made the alleged statements to Rabbi Dreyfus reflecting upon the prisoner.

M. Demange read a letter from Rabbi Dreyfus denying that he had overheard a number of scandalous statements which it had been alleged were made to him.

After minor testimony tending to discredit the witness Savignand, and to negative the testimony of M. Hadamard, a cousin of Dreyfus, who did not know the prisoner, and, therefore, could not have made allegations against his private life, as asserted, M. Painlevé, a professor in the College of France, followed at the bar. He exhaustively criticized M. Bertillon's cryptographic system, citing in support of his conclusions the opinion of M. Henri Poincaré, to his mind the most illustrious mathematician of modern times, who, in a letter the witness read, examined seriatiim the deductions of M. Bertillon and demonstrated their fallacy, also pointing out misstatements made by M. Valerio, Professor Poincaré's letter fully supported M. Bernard's conclusions.

PROTESTED AGAINST FALSE EVIDENCE.

The reading of Professor Poincaré's letter having been concluded, M. Painlevé repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation. He vehemently protested against the false versions that had been published of his conversations with M. Hadamard, in which the latter was made to affirm the guilt of Dreyfus. On the contrary, the witness said, M. Hadamard never doubted the prisoner's innocence.

General Gouze intervened at this juncture. He was surprised, he said, at the importance attached to the testimony of MM. Hadamard and Painlevé. There had been, General Gouze asserted, at least fluctuations in their views of Dreyfus' character, for which Dreyfus' own family were unwilling to give guarantees.

M. Painlevé asserted that both M. Hadamard and himself had always been satisfied that Dreyfus was innocent. As the altercation between General Gouze and M. Painlevé was rapidly becoming heated, M. Labori intervened. A sharp passage at arms followed between M. Labori and Colonel Jonaus, leading to considerable excitement. M. Labori asked General Gouze why he had incorrectly reported certain information he had collected. Colonel Jonaus refused to put the question, and invited M. Labori to study immorality. M. Labori retorted: "The defense is using its rights with the utmost moderation."

Colonel Jonaus—No, you are not. I beg you. You are not to draw my voice when I am speaking. Your very tone is wanting in moderation. Moreover, I consider the question unimportant.

There were prolonged murmurs of assent and dissent among the audience at this declaration by Colonel Jonaus.

M. Labori said he was surprised that General Gouze had included incorrect information in the secret dossier, and asked General Gouze who made up the secret dossier.

General Gouze—I composed one of the secret dossiers by means of annexed documents communicated to the Ministry, but the minds of all the War Ministers were made up before they had any cognizance of these documents.

GONSE HELPED BY JONAUS.

M. Labori—Does General Gouze assume responsibility for these secret dossiers to July, 1897?

General Gouze—Yes, I had charge of it.

M. Labori—How happens it, then, that a telegram from the French Ambassador at Rome, sent by the Foreign Office to the War Office, referring to payments to Esterhazy by an Italian agent, was not added to the secret dossier?

General Gouze—There were plenty of others. All were not included, but only the most important.

M. Labori—Was the information of the French Ambassador at Rome of importance to the case? Colonel Jonaus—I will not put the question.

M. Labori—Why was information against Dreyfus always included in the dossier, and never any incriminating Esterhazy?

Colonel Jonaus—I also refuse to put that question.

M. Labori—All right, I think the question itself fully answered the purpose.

Commandant Culmett, who made up the se-

cret dossier, replying to Colonel Jonaus, explained that he omitted everything emanating from foreigners as interested and misleading to France. Several documents of this kind had been omitted, particularly one reciting a conversation between a foreign sovereign and a French attaché, in the course of which the sovereign was represented as saying that what was occurring in France was proof of the power of the Jews. "That," added Commandant Culmett, "might be regarded as against Dreyfus; but, nevertheless, it was not included in the dossier."

M. Demange expressed surprise that the document in question had not appeared in the War Office dossier. Commandant Culmett replied: "It does not appear there because it was received at the Foreign Office."

M. Paleologue said that the Foreign Office only acted as an intermediary in that matter.

A DEMAND FOR ALL DOCUMENTS.

M. Labori commented in a surprised way upon the fact that alleged fresh proofs against Dreyfus were still spoken of, and demanded that all proofs be produced once for all.

General Chanoine was asked by General Jonaus if he had any explanation to offer, and replied that his duty was merely to produce the secret dossier, and that he could not say anything regarding documents outside the dossier.

Replying to M. Labori, Commandant Culmett declared that there were documents relating to Dreyfus in a dossier connected with espionage in the Intelligence Department. M. Labori said that he must insist that all these documents be produced at the secret session of the court martial, at which M. Csernuzky is to be examined.

General Billot, ex-Minister of War, here mounted the platform and said that he was glad that reference had been made to the secret dossier, as it enabled him to protest against the insinuation that he had handed Commandant Culmett a document from the secret dossier. He had handed the document in question to M. Cavaignac.

M. Demange begged that Colonel Jonaus ask M. Cavaignac to produce the document, but as M. Cavaignac was not present the incident was temporarily dropped.

M. Mayet, who is on the staff of the "Temps," testified that the spy Gouze informed him that the War Office had indisputable proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, and mentioned a snapshot photograph representing Dreyfus conversing with a military attaché at Brussels.

After a brief recess of the court martial Dr. Peyrot deposed that he met M. Bertillon, Judge of the Court of Cassation, at Dieppe after the arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, and that M. Bertillon narrated to him the dramatic scene in his office with Henry. M. Bertillon was very jubilant over Henry's arrest, and said that he was convinced that if Henry were detained everything would be known in due time.

COULD NOT IMPLICATE PICQUART.

M. Tamps, a special Commissioner of the railway police, testified that he photographed the bordereau by order of Colonel Sandherr. He had not manipulated the plate with a view to concealing marks upon the document. When the facsimile of the bordereau was published Lieutenant Colonel Picquart ordered the witness to discover who had supplied the photographic copy. While engaged in the investigation of this matter, Lieutenant Colonel Henry upon one occasion approached the witness and clearly evinced great uneasiness at the successive revelations in the Dreyfus affair. Lieutenant Colonel Henry told the witness that the revelations could only have emanated from an individual who had had the documents in his hand. Henry, the witness testified, added: "They can only emanate from our office, where only Picquart, Lauth, Grébillon or myself could have revealed them. I am sure that neither Lauth, Grébillon nor myself has been so indiscreet. You would do well to discover who is responsible."

M. Tamps detailed successive steps in his investigations, showing how Lieutenant Colonel Henry and Commandant Lauth had brought pressure to bear to make him implicate Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, and their angry threats when the witness's report did not suit them. They accused the witness of being influenced by some one.

Replying to M. Demange, M. Tamps said that he had only once mixed up Esterhazy in connection with the report. Esterhazy had been seen at a foreign agent's residence which had two exits, and had other suspicious relations. Witness had found corroboration of this. Replying to M. Labori, M. Tamps further detailed Lieutenant Colonel Henry's pressure upon him with a view to having the communication of the bordereau to the "Matin" ascribed to Lieutenant Colonel Picquart. Witness did not know if the leakage at the War Office continued after Dreyfus left.

PAULMIER NEVER SAID IT.

Detective Hennion testified regarding the assertion to the effect that Paulmier, the valet of Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, had seen plans of fortresses signed by Dreyfus on his master's table. M. Hennion furnished a typewritten report on the subject, showing that Paulmier never saw or said he had seen such documents.

M. Labori pointed out that the Headquarters Staff had alleged that the detective only reported that Paulmier had disappeared, and that his address was unknown. Probably, M. Labori suggested, the man at headquarters merely misunderstood the report of the detective.

Commandant Culmett attempted to explain that the police report indicated that Paulmier had disappeared, but that afterward it was discovered that the police were wrong. Captain Junkin corroborated the statements of Commandant Culmett, and said that the police had furnished a written report.

M. Labori, much regretted that this report could not be found, and added, amid much excitement: "But this is always the case. It is always impossible to get at the bottom of interesting incidents, owing to documents being misleading."

Commandant Lauth reappeared with the view of refuting the testimony of M. Tamps. Lauth declared that no one in the statistical section dreamed of suspecting Picquart when the inquiry was ordered as to how the "Matin" secured the bordereau. Suspicion attached, rather, to a civilian clerk who was on friendly terms with Tamps.

After Commissioner Tamps had replied, the Court retired to deliberate on the subject of holding another secret session. When the members of the court returned, Colonel Jonaus announced that there would be a sitting in camera to-morrow morning.

The name of Selig Hasselt was then called. Dr. Hasselt is the London correspondent of the "Matin," who furnished the Esterhazy interviews, and MM. Labori and Demange pointed out that Esterhazy's confessions were too important to be discussed at the fax end of a day's session. Upon suggestion of counsel for the defense, the court martial therefore adjourned for the day at 11:40 o'clock a. m.

ANOTHER SCREEED FROM ESTERHAZY.

London, Sept. 4.—Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, writing to "The Evening News" to-day, describes the expert handwriting evidence in the court martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes, as "an overwhelming mass of stupid nonsense." He refers to the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, Major Du Paty de Clam and himself as being "victimized by the General Staff to cover their own faults. Continuing he says:

"France is being devastated by a civil war all the more abominable because it is not being fought with arms. The Dreyfus verdict will not end the strife. The acquittal of Dreyfus, for which the Government is working secretly,

will result in the complete disorganization of the French military system and the triumph of the Socialists."

DE GALLIET OPPOSED TO SECRECY.

Paris, Sept. 4.—General the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War, has allowed it to become known that he is absolutely opposed to secret sessions of the Dreyfus court martial at Rennes. It is stated that General de Gallifet has telegraphed to the Government Commissioner, Major Carrière, in this sense, stating that to-morrow's session of the court martial in camera should be confined to acquainting the judges with the name of the foreign Government mentioned by Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, who testified before the court to-day, and adding that the Government desires that the truth shall be established in the full light of day.

FRENCH SENATE AS A HIGH COURT.

SUMMONED BY PRESIDENT LOUBET TO TRY CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND TREASON.

Paris, Sept. 4.—President Loubet has issued a decree assembling the Senate on September 18 as a High Court. It is understood that the trials will include charges of both conspiracy and attempts against the internal safety of the State. The decree names Procurator General Berard and MM. Fournier and Herbeaux to represent the State before the High Court.

The police to-day seized a number of papers, prospectuses and other documents at the offices of "La Croix," which are the headquarters of the Assumption Fathers, and made a similar seizure at the offices of "Le Nouvelliste" of Bordeaux, an organ of the Jeunesse Royaliste (Royalist youth).

SEAMEN AND FIREMEN STRIKE.

SHIP OWNERS IN GREAT BRITAIN REFUSE THE DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

London, Sept. 4.—The general strike of seamen and firemen which has been threatened for some time was declared today, the ship owners refusing to accept the invitation of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union for a conference in regard to fixing the rate of wages for firemen and sailors on steamers at 4d. and for sailors on sailing vessels at 1d. monthly, a slight advance in the average wages now paid at the various British ports.

Reports as to the effect and thoroughness of the movement have not yet been received, except from South Shields, where, it is stated, two thousand men have gone out.

Many meetings have been held in the vicinity of the London docks, the speakers expressing the determination of the men to remain idle until their demands have been granted. Traffic at this port is not likely that the strike will be completely organized for several days, and until then its extent will not be known or its result keenly felt. The manifesto of the union ordering the strike includes all the ports in the United Kingdom.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS OPENS.

Plymouth, Sept. 4.—The Trades Union Congress opened here to-day. Messrs. O'Connell and Tracy, the American delegates, were among those present at the initial session.

LOCKOUT IN COPENHAGEN ENDED.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—The lockout of employees in the building trades, which had been in force here for some months, has ended. A satisfactory agreement having been reached. There were 3,000 persons involved in the trouble, but it is expected that all will be working again by Thursday.

GERMANY BUYS LANDS IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 4.—Notice has been received from Berlin that the Duke of Saxe has sold to the German Government lands in Santa Catharina estimated at over one thousand square leagues.

The Minister of the Interior has concluded conferences with the Brazilian Minister about Acre, the territory claimed by Brazil and Bolivia, and the inhabitants of which recently claimed their independence and constituted a new South American Commonwealth. The Government has ordered that munitions of war be sent with all haste from Bahia to Para. Three gunboats will ascend the River Para above Acre in a few days.

Rear Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago and Montgomery visited Petropolis on Saturday and Sunday, where they were entertained at the United States Legation. A good effort was produced by the fact that on taking leave they gave hearty cheers for Brazil. The Chicago and the Montgomery will leave Rio de Janeiro early to-morrow.

The reluctance of the Argentine Ministers is regarded as a condemnation of the policy of General Roca regarding Brazil and the delivery of the mission's treaty.

CHANGES IN THE PRUSSIAN CABINET.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The official "Staats-Anzeiger" to-day says that Dr. Bosse, Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, and Baron von der Recke von der Horst, Minister of the Interior, have been relieved of their portfolios at their own request. The paper adds, however, that they will both retain their rank as Ministers of State. Dr. Bosse has received, in addition, the Cross of the Grand Cross and the Red Eagle, while Baron von der Recke von der Horst has received the Grand Cross and the Red Eagle. Herr Stöcker, Governor of Westphalia, will succeed Dr. Bosse as Minister of Public Instruction, while Baron von Harnhausen, Governor of Düsseldorf, will succeed Baron von der Recke von der Horst as Prussian Minister of the Interior.